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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Occupations through 2000: growers and decliners

The cover article of last month's Labor Bulletin looked at projected employment levels for South Dakota's industries through the year 2000. Those changes in industry employment levels which were discussed, together with changes in the staffing patterns within industries, are what drive changes in the employment levels of occupations. In this month's article, we will take a look at the occupations which will note the largest increases and decreases in employment levels as a result of those industry trends. This article concentrates just on changes in the employment levels of occupations as they are tied to industry trends and does not include other factors that influence the overall outlook of occupations, such as job openings which will occur because of the retirement of current workers or the supply of workers expected to be available to take future jobs.

"Are you looking for anything special today?"

Projected to note the greatest growth are retail salespersons. Employment in that occupation is projected to increase 1,855 to a level of 10,795 by the year 2000. Pushing this occupation to its number one ranking in employment growth are two major factors. The first is that this is one of South Dakota's larger occupations, so even a rather modest 1.6 annual percentage growth equates to a substantial actual employment growth. The second factor is that, as discussed in last month's Labor Bulletin, general merchandise stores are one of the industries projected to note the greatest growth through 2000. Retail salespersons are the most significant occupation within that industry, accounting for 34.9 percent of all general merchandise store employment.

Registered nurses are projected to note the second largest employment increase through the year 2000, increasing 1,775 to a level of 6,615. This increase is again tied to the industry trends discussed last month. The health services industry is projected to note greater growth than any other South Dakota industry through the year 2000. That growth, together with a trend toward a substitution of registered nurses for other health care personnel, will give this occupation its high employment growth.

"Are you ready to order now?"

Noting the third largest growth in employment from 1987 to the year 2000 in South Dakota will be waiters and waitresses. Here again, the sheer number of workers in this occupation in the state makes even a modest percentage growth equate to a large jump in actual employment. Employment of waiters and waitresses in 1987 was 11,155. That level is projected to increase 1,750 by the year 2000, to a level of 12,905. If you remember from last month's article, the eating and drinking establishment industry was slated as the second largest growth industry. And waiters and waitresses account for 46.4 percent of all employment in this industry--more than any other occupation.

Employment of nursing aides and orderlies is projected to increase 1,325 to a level of 6,625 by the year 2000. Here again, the health services industry with its number two ranking in industry employment growth is behind a related employment growth in an occupation.

An employment increase of 1,265 is projected for janitors and cleaners through the year 2000, when that occupation is expected to reach an employment level of 8,055 in the state. Growth among business services firms which provide contract cleaning services to dwellings and other buildings will account for most of the growth in this occupation.

Also projected to note substantial employment growth through the next 13 years are general managers and top executives. Employment in that occupation is expected to

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increase 1,185 to a level of 8,570. As businesses continue to become larger and more complex, and many move away from the small "mom and pop" operations of the past, more people whose time is devoted solely to management will be needed.

Keeping those 18 wheels rolling

Last month's Labor Bulletin article also discussed growth in the trucking and warehousing industry. Closely tied to that industry is the heavy truck driver occupation. Employment in this occupation is projected to increase to a level of 7,500 by the year 2000, an increase of 1,185. That industry and occupation growth are the effect of the demise of the railroad nationwide and the resulting gap in the need for transporting goods and services which trucking has filled. The growth of South Dakota's manufacturing industry has also impacted this occupation and the trucking industry. Greater manufacturing activity in the state has meant a greater need for both the importing into the state of products used in manufacturing and processing, and the exporting of finished products.

General office clerks and general secretaries are also projected to note employment increases through the year 2000, of 1,005 and 980 respectively. Here again, the increasing complexity of the business place and the amount of paperwork involved in everyday operation will necessitate the addition of workers in these two clerical occupations.

"Will this be cash, check or charge?"

An employment increase of 880 is projected for cashiers, whose occupation will reach an employment level of 6,410 by the year 2000. An increase in the general merchandise retail trade industry, which has been discussed, will contribute a fair portion of this growth. Future growth in this occupation would very likely be even greater if it were not for the recent trend toward more self-service in many industries.

Hand assemblers and fabricators is another occupation for which a substantial employment increase is projected. Employment in that occupation is projected to increase from a 1987 level of 2,475 to a level of 3,225, a growth of 750 over the 13-year period. Although the greater automation of the work place has meant that fewer workers are needed in some assembly occupations, hand assemblers and fabricators are an exception. The work they do, in many cases, cannot be done by a machine, such as putting together a garden tractor or the hand assembly needed on cabinets.

Growth is also projected for the licensed practical nurse occupation, in which employment is expected to increase 730 to a 2000 employment level of 2,765. It was mentioned above that there has been a substitution of registered nurses for other health care personnel. But that practice has had the largest influence on staffing patterns in hospitals. If these past trends continue, it is true that registered nurses will constitute a larger share and licensed practical nurses a smaller share of employment in hospitals. But projections indicate that licensed practical nurses will become more prevalent in nursing homes, at a rate greater than for registered nurses. Demand for licensed practical nurses will also be found in other types of non-hospital health care facilities, such as personal care facilities, psychiatric hospitals, private duty nursing, home care settings, physicians' offices, walk-in clinics, and health maintenance organizations.

"What are heifers selling for today?"

The occupation projected to note the greatest employment decline through the year 2000 is farmers. Employment of farmers in South Dakota is projected to decrease 9,895 from 1987 to a level of 21,400 by the year 2000. Farm workers are projected to note the second largest decrease, of 960. Together with a poor farm economy in which farmers are finding it difficult and often impossible to make a profit after subtracting high operating costs, the number of workers in these occupations is also continuing to be impacted by the greater mechanization of farming. The trend toward larger and more advanced farm implements and other farming and ranching equipment has made it possible for fewer workers to handle the same amount, or even more, land and livestock.

Employment of electrical and electronic assemblers is projected to note a decline of 280 by the year 2000, which would mean an employment level of 915. This decline is closely tied to the greater automation of the plant which does electronics manufacturing, and the capability of the machine to do what used to require a human.

An employment decline is also projected for butchers and meatcutters. Employment is this occupation is projected to decrease 245 to a level of 3,165 by the year 2000. This is

tied to the overall employment decrease in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry which was discussed last month. Butchers and meatcutters make up over 40 percent of all employment in this industry--much more than any other occupation.

Who's minding the kids?

Private household childcare workers are projected to note an employment decline of 185 through the year 2000, falling to a level of 1,055. As was discussed last month, there has been a shift toward the care of children in day care centers, and away from the care of children by private household workers.

An employment decline of 90 is projected for sales route drivers. That decline will bring employment in this occupation to a level of 530. This decrease is due largely to a change in business practices nationwide of those firms which employ sales route drivers. While many businesses in the past have employed sales route drivers, who have responsibility for both selling and delivering product lines, businesses are now separating those duties and are employing sales workers to sell products and truck drivers to deliver products.

Another occupation for which an employment decline is projected is industrial truck and tractor operators (such as fork lift operators). Employment in that occupation is projected to decline 80, to a level of 460 by the year 2000. Declines in this occupation will be caused by greater automation being utilized in the work place to move material from one place to another. Also, there is a trend toward businesses having fewer distribution centers and instead distributing goods from one central location.

The remaining occupation in the list of the ten greatest employment losses is agricultural purchasing agents. As with the two occupations noting the greatest employment declines, this occupation will continue to be hurt by the poor agricultural economy. Another contributing factor is the decline of the small, rural grain elevator.

South Dakota's Labor Market in September

Nonfarm employment was 269,400 in September, noting an increase of 1,900 jobs from year-ago employment levels.

The job increases in government were concentrated in state and local education, which increased 700 and 400 respectively. The addition of work study students to payrolls earlier this year than last year accounted for most of the increase. The trade industry posted an increase of 900 jobs from year-ago employment levels, largely within such retail trade establishments as auto dealers and service stations; food stores; and miscellaneous retail stores.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry increased its employment level by 700 jobs from year-ago employment levels. This growth was mainly due to greater workloads and corresponding staff increases in the division of credit agencies other than banks.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

The September 1989 nonfarm employment level was a decrease of 200 jobs (or 0.1 percent) over the month. As fall approached, the see-saw that the state's more seasonal industries ride started to tilt the other way, with some heading upward and others starting a descent. For example, the opening of public and private elementary and secondary schools in September increased employment in the education divisions of both state and local government, in the educational services sector, and in the transportation and public utilities industry (because of bus drivers). Federal government's increase of 400 jobs can also be attributed to the beginning of the school year, with school teachers and support staff being added back to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school payrolls.

Meanwhile, the services industry noted a seasonal decrease of 900 jobs. The increase in the educational services division which was discussed above helped offset a 1,700 job decrease related to the ending of the tourism season. That ending also affected the retail trade industry as such businesses as drive-in restaurants, ice cream stands, and souvenir shops closed their doors for the upcoming winter months.

The South Dakota labor force in September was 365,400. There were 351,100 South Dakotans employed and 14,300 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, a decrease from the August rate of 4.2 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1989 (1)				September 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,828,000	117,498,000	6,330,000	5.1 (3)	121,842,000	115,474,000	6,368,000	5.2 (3)
South Dakota	365,400	351,100	14,300	3.9	358,700	345,200	13,500	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	73,371	71,075	2,296	3.1	73,937	71,032	2,905	3.9
Rapid City MSA	40,338	38,806	1,532	3.8	39,431	37,470	1,961	5.0
Aurora	1,429	1,405	24	1.7	1,455	1,440	15	1.0
Beadle	9,544	9,236	308	3.2	10,177	9,899	278	2.7
Bennett	1,411	1,384	27	1.9	1,448	1,411	37	2.6
Bon Homme	3,681	3,512	169	4.6	3,432	3,362	70	2.0
Brookings	15,078	14,409	669	4.4	14,156	13,470	686	4.8
Brown	19,973	18,346	1,627	8.1	20,712	19,842	870	4.2
Brule	2,618	2,577	41	1.6	2,529	2,469	60	2.4
Buffalo	492	459	33	6.7	441	406	35	7.9
Butte	3,659	3,484	175	4.8	3,469	3,312	157	4.5
Campbell	1,109	1,103	6	0.5	1,140	1,128	12	1.1
Charles Mix	4,073	3,819	254	6.2	4,036	3,800	236	5.8
Clark	1,964	1,863	101	5.1	1,935	1,875	60	3.1
Clay	6,451	6,152	299	4.6	6,325	6,076	249	3.9
Codington	12,889	12,377	512	4.0	12,111	11,823	288	2.4
Corson	1,568	1,473	95	6.1	1,582	1,515	67	4.2
Custer	4,504	4,368	136	3.0	4,489	4,323	166	3.7
Davison	9,763	9,621	142	1.5	9,165	9,031	134	1.5
Day	3,599	3,371	228	6.3	3,451	3,362	89	2.6
Deuel	2,131	2,101	30	1.4	2,213	2,129	84	3.8
Dewey	2,288	2,096	192	8.4	1,967	1,818	149	7.6
Douglas	1,757	1,727	30	1.7	1,755	1,725	30	1.7
Edmunds	2,079	1,996	83	4.0	2,169	2,052	117	5.4
Fall River	3,638	3,443	195	5.4	3,455	3,373	82	2.4
Faulk	1,294	1,276	18	1.4	1,188	1,173	15	1.3
Grant	4,410	4,256	154	3.5	4,165	4,001	164	3.9
Gregory	2,572	2,513	59	2.3	2,423	2,358	65	2.7
Haakon	1,193	1,163	30	2.5	1,163	1,146	17	1.5
Hamlin	2,385	2,314	71	3.0	2,377	2,250	127	5.3
Hand	2,050	2,006	44	2.1	2,010	1,993	17	0.8
Hanson	1,407	1,374	33	2.3	1,390	1,325	65	4.7
Harding	832	817	15	1.8	813	806	7	0.9
Hughes	8,814	8,563	251	2.8	8,921	8,663	258	2.9
Hutchinson	4,298	4,183	115	2.7	4,210	4,140	70	1.7
Hyde	910	824	86	9.5	923	883	40	4.3
Jackson	1,759	1,676	83	4.7	1,705	1,665	40	2.3

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1989 (1)				September 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,205	1,181	24	2.0	1,120	1,073	47	4.2
Jones	739	727	12	1.6	745	735	10	1.3
Kingsbury	2,880	2,785	95	3.3	2,714	2,617	97	3.6
Lake	5,334	4,870	464	8.7	5,233	5,004	229	4.4
Lawrence	11,901	11,360	541	4.5	10,940	10,470	470	4.3
Lincoln	7,674	7,502	172	2.2	7,317	6,984	333	4.6
Lyman	1,607	1,563	44	2.7	1,619	1,579	40	2.5
McCook	2,863	2,795	68	2.4	2,815	2,745	70	2.5
McPherson	1,487	1,437	50	3.4	1,566	1,509	57	3.6
Marshall	2,259	2,212	47	2.1	2,343	2,271	72	3.1
Meade	10,066	9,735	331	3.3	9,482	9,077	405	4.3
Mellette	885	855	30	3.4	922	900	22	2.4
Miner	1,585	1,564	21	1.3	1,551	1,544	7	0.5
Minnehaha	73,371	71,075	2,296	3.1	73,937	71,032	2,905	3.9
Moody	3,291	3,179	112	3.4	3,372	3,275	97	2.9
Pennington	40,338	38,806	1,532	3.8	39,431	37,470	1,961	5.0
Perkins	2,358	2,328	30	1.3	2,425	2,380	45	1.9
Potter	1,528	1,463	65	4.3	1,461	1,416	45	3.1
Roberts	4,577	4,314	263	5.7	4,591	4,370	221	4.8
Sanborn	1,138	1,132	6	0.5	1,113	1,098	15	1.3
Shannon	2,314	2,089	225	9.7	2,517	2,221	296	11.8
Spink	3,707	3,565	142	3.8	3,659	3,584	75	2.0
Stanley	1,560	1,471	89	5.7	1,525	1,483	42	2.8
Sully	801	786	15	1.9	804	794	10	1.2
Todd	2,861	2,574	287	10.0	2,699	2,478	221	8.2
Tripp	3,465	3,394	71	2.0	3,321	3,239	82	2.5
Turner	4,370	4,272	98	2.2	4,085	4,013	72	1.8
Union	6,055	5,724	331	5.5	5,741	5,480	261	4.5
Walworth	3,000	2,870	130	4.3	2,963	2,866	97	3.3
Yankton	11,579	11,260	319	2.8	10,748	10,480	268	2.5
Ziebach	992	933	59	5.9	1,032	1,000	32	3.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

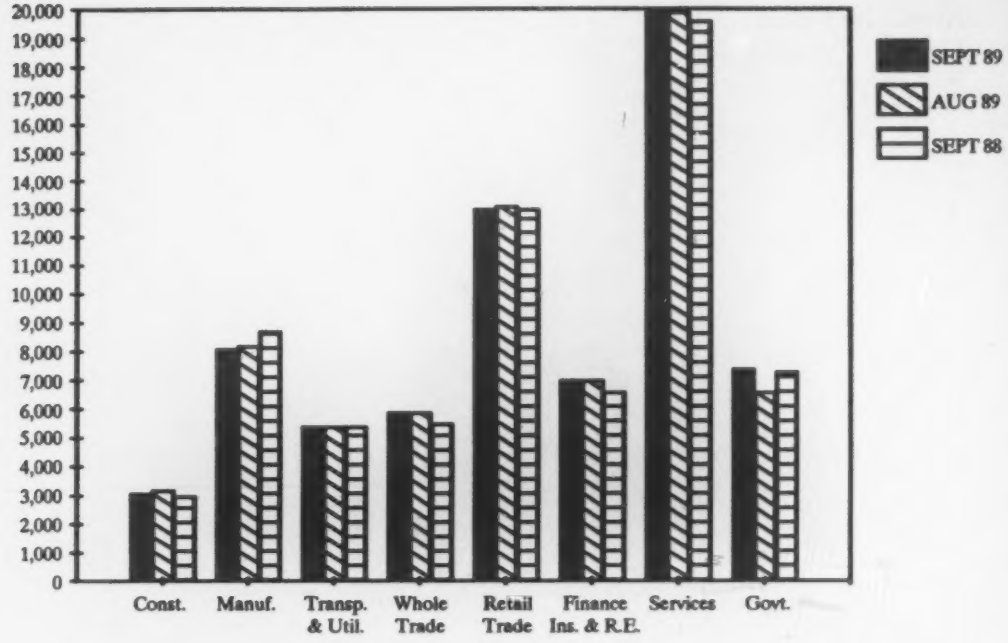
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	269,400	269,600	267,500	-0.1	0.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	210,800	213,000	210,100	-1.0	0.3
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,600	11,900	11,200	-2.5	3.6
MANUFACTURING	29,900	30,200	31,200	-1.0	-4.2
Durable Goods	15,900	16,100	17,300	-1.2	-8.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,900	9,000	10,500	-1.1	-15.2
Nondurable Goods	14,100	14,100	13,900	0.0	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	8,000	7,700	-1.3	2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	3,000	0.0	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,100	13,700	14,100	2.9	0.0
Transportation	8,700	8,200	8,500	6.1	2.4
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,300	0.0	-6.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	0.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,100	72,000	70,200	-1.3	1.3
Wholesale Trade	17,900	18,000	17,600	-0.6	1.7
Durable Goods	8,200	8,300	8,000	-1.2	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,700	9,600	0.0	1.0
Retail Trade	53,200	54,000	52,600	-1.5	1.1
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,100	9,000	9,100	1.1	0.0
Food Stores	7,900	7,900	7,800	0.0	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,400	15,500	14,700	-0.6	4.8
Finance	9,800	9,800	9,200	0.0	6.5
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	0.0	0.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,800	4,700	4,300	2.1	11.6
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	0.0	5.7
SERVICES	66,100	67,000	66,000	-1.3	0.2
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,900	20,600	19,400	-8.3	-2.6
Personal and Business	8,600	8,600	8,900	0.0	-3.4
Medical and Health Services	25,600	25,800	24,800	-0.8	3.2
Hospitals	11,900	12,000	11,100	-0.8	7.2
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	13,800	13,700	-0.7	0.0
Educational Services	4,300	3,500	4,300	22.9	0.0
Social Services	4,700	4,700	4,500	0.0	4.4
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,500	9,100	2.4	-4.4
GOVERNMENT	58,500	56,700	57,400	3.2	1.9
Federal	10,900	10,500	10,900	3.8	0.0
State	15,900	16,700	15,100	-4.8	5.3
State Education	7,000	5,700	6,300	22.8	11.1
Local	31,700	29,500	31,400	7.5	1.0
Local Education	18,100	14,200	17,700	27.5	2.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

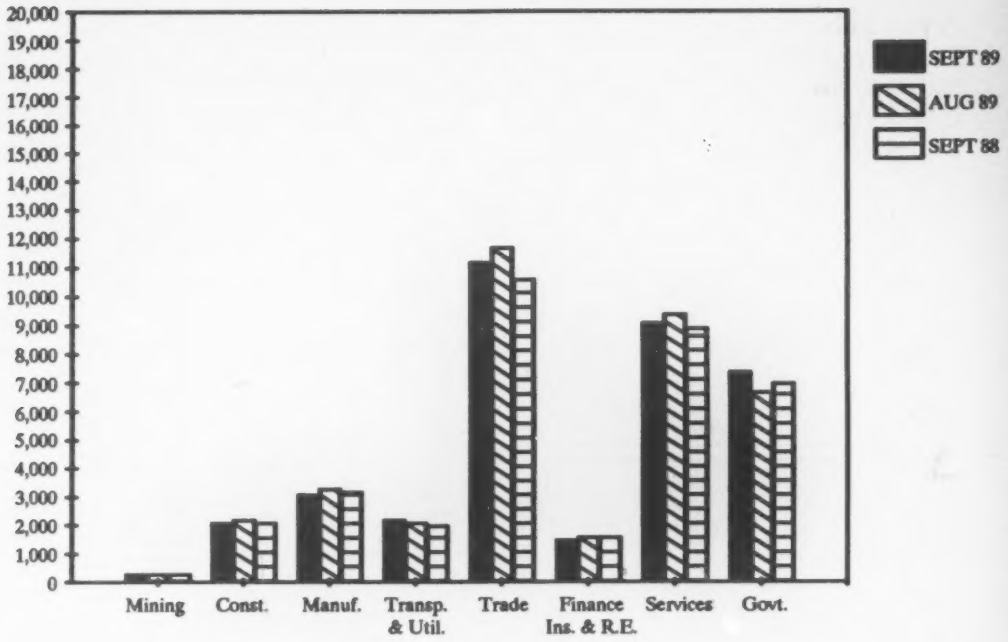


	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	69,800	69,300	69,400	0.7	0.6
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	3,200	3,000	-3.1	3.3
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,200	8,700	-1.2	-6.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	0.0	0.0
TRADE	18,900	18,900	18,600	0.0	1.6
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	0.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,100	13,000	-0.8	0.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,000	7,000	6,600	0.0	6.1
SERVICES	19,900	19,900	19,600	0.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	7,400	6,600	7,300	12.1	1.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,900	37,300	35,600	-1.1	3.7
MINING	300	300	300	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,200	2,100	-4.5	0.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,300	3,200	-6.1	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,200	2,100	2,000	4.8	10.0
TRADE	11,200	11,700	10,600	-4.3	5.7
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,000	0.0	15.0
Retail Trade	8,900	9,400	8,600	-5.3	3.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-6.3
SERVICES	9,100	9,400	8,900	-3.2	2.2
GOVERNMENT	7,400	6,700	7,000	10.4	5.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Private	175,100	177,600	174,300	34.3	34.7	34.1
Mining	2,200	2,300	2,300	43.8	42.6	42.2
Construction	9,500	9,700	9,300	42.5	42.8	41.7
Manufacturing	22,400	22,800	23,500	42.2	40.0	42.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,800	11,400	11,700	37.5	38.5	38.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,200	62,900	61,500	32.3	34.4	31.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,400	11,500	10,500	36.1	35.7	35.6
Services	55,600	57,100	55,500	30.4	30.5	30.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Private	$262.05	$255.74	$250.29	$7.64	$7.37	$7.34
Mining	533.92	512.48	508.09	12.19	12.03	12.04
Construction	427.13	411.74	404.49	10.05	9.62	9.70
Manufacturing	348.15	324.00	344.11	8.25	8.10	8.04
Transportation & Public Utilities	415.88	419.27	401:83	11.09	10.89	10.41
Wholesale & Retail Trade	201.55	206.74	192.80	6.24	6.01	6.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	280.14	267.75	257.39	7.76	7.50	7.23
Services	218.88	211.98	202.77	7.20	6.95	6.67

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,400	5,500	6,600	46.3	44.3	44.3
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,500	42.6	41.2	41.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$392.62	$369.91	$359.72	$8.48	$8.35	$8.12
Rapid City MSA	354.01	352.26	333.52	8.31	8.55	7.96

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Sex, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Male	1,183	760	673
Female	175	1,161	653
Race, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
White	1,183	1,562	1,156
Nonwhite	175	359	170
Age, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Under 45	990	1,363	952
Over 45	368	558	374
2/Industry, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Mining	11	16	15
Construction	82	100	86
Manufacturing	528	604	287
Transportation & Public Utilities	49	82	216
Trade	293	411	270
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	42	53	46
Services	278	522	315
Government	75	133	91
2/Occupation, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Professional & Managerial	254	385	267
Clerical and Sales	309	446	355
Services	124	247	166
Processing	30	62	44
Machine Trade	50	57	59
Benchwork	338	374	116
Structural Work	135	188	166
Other	118	162	153
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
1-2 Weeks	196	293	226
3-4 Weeks	179	246	227
5-14 Weeks	594	932	552
15 Weeks & Over	389	450	321

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	938	1,303	946	-28.0	-.8
B. Weeks Compensated	5,780	9,511	5,630	-39.2	2.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$531,515	$836,701	$639,101	-36.5	-16.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,622,629	$44,098,264	$42,722,800	-1.1	2.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,598	8,421	9,485	14.0	1.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,510	4,509	6,613	44.4	-1.6
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	13,335	8,973	7,775	48.6	71.5

	September 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$167,956

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	September 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	68	$15,776
J. Partial Employment	69	$5,451

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Labor Surplus Areas Announced

The U.S. Department of Labor recently announced the designation of Labor Surplus Areas. Those South Dakota areas so designated were Buffalo, Dewey and Shannon counties. To be designated as a labor surplus area, a county must have an average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years.

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	125.0	124.6	119.8	0.3	4.3
Industrial Production Index[2]	142.3	142.4	138.6	-0.1	2.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	145,212	144,511	135,715	0.5	7.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,263	1,332	1,463	-5.2	-13.7
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.5	10.5	10.0	0.0	5.0

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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